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At Kisber, in addition to performing natural insemination, highly valued pedigreed stallions supply semen for improving the horse stocks of small peasants in the locality. Previously, pedigreed colts had never been produced by small peasants.

Contrasted to natural insemination, the number of offspring produced by one male in one or two years by artificial insemination is sufficient for determining whether it is desirable to continue breeding that particular type. Also, males of desirable types may be used for insemination much longer.

Several diseases connected with reproduction in animals cannot be spread by artificial insemination, such as bangs disease (contagious abortion), breeding lameness [sterility?], granular vaginal catarrh, etc.

Artificial insemination has implications for animal hygiene since a thorough genital inspection by veterinarians precedes the operation. Only healthy animals are fertilized. Animals with diseased organs are treated by veterinarians at the artificial insemination stations and are fertilized only when cured.

All insemination and handling are performed free of charge. Best results in artificial insemination, however, can be obtained only with the support of the animal breeders in such things as delivering animals to the station when they are in gestation, and returning animals for pregnancy examinations.

URGE INCREASED SHEEP YEANING

To increase Hungary's sheep stock rapidly, it will be necessary to convert to three yeannings every 2 years. Mating should be readjusted to take place in June, January, and September. However, according to experience and scientific determination, the Hungarian type Merino is not in heat at those times.

A note of concern has arisen on sheep farms that, with conversion from the present system of April - May yeanning to the new system of mating in June, milking will be impossible, and this year's milk yield will have to be sacrificed.

However, such concern is not necessary. Lactation is not a barrier to rutting and conception. This is proven by shepherds on large sheep farms who for years have been milking ewes while rams were mixed in with the flocks, and who mated sheep while newly delivered ewes were lactating.

In no domestic animal does lactation hinder rutting and conception. Mares, cows, sows, and she-goats will rut and conceive while the young are of suckling age or are being weaned. Ewes may be milked through the month of June, even when rams are in the fold.

The occasional rutting of ewes in June and July may be due to lax feeding and care of the sheep. Hard driving of sheep and very hot weather are not favorable to rutting. Every kilogram of ewe's milk is important, and proper feeding and care of sheep should be observed in order to induce lactation and rutting.

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